



Management Area 03. East Fork Salmon River/White Clouds Location Map

Management Area 3 East Fork Salmon River/White Clouds

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 3 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	54
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	26
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	20

General Location and Description - Management Area 3 is comprised of lands administered by the Sawtooth National Forest within the northeastern portion of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (see map, opposite page). This area includes the Salmon River corridor from Stanley to Clayton, Idaho, as well as the White Cloud Mountains and the East Fork Salmon River. The area lies in Custer County, and is administered by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). The management area is bordered on the south and west by additional SNRA lands, on the north by lands administered by the Salmon-Challis Forest, and on the east by lands administered by the Salmon-Challis Forest and Bureau of Land Management. Management Area 3 is an estimated 261,200 acres, with 99 percent of the area administered by the Forest Service, and 1 percent in scattered private inholdings. The primary uses and activities in the area have been dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mining.

Access - The main access to the area is by Forest Roads 209 (Fourth of July Creek) and 666 (Slate Creek) from State Highway 75, and Forest Road 667 (Livingston Mill) off the East Fork Salmon River Road. These roads are well maintained and gravel-surfaced. Other access routes include Forest Road 197 up Pole Creek to Germania Creek, and Forest Road 120, which is an extension of the East Fork Salmon River Road. The density of classified roads in the entire area is 0.4 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 6.6 miles per square mile. This area has an extensive system of well-maintained trails.

Special Features - An estimated 92 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Railroad Ridge Roadless Area and a substantial portion of the White Cloud-Boulder Roadless Area. The Forest has recommended the White Cloud-Boulder area for Wilderness designation. The Salmon River corridor offers a variety of developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. The corridor is also an important area for prehistoric and historic heritage resources, including the Sunbeam Dam and Bathhouse. The State of Idaho has designated State Highway 75 as the Salmon River Scenic Byway.

Segments of the following nine streams are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation: Salmon River, Warm Springs Creek, Boulder Chain Lakes Creek, Little Boulder Creek, Germania Creek, West Fork East Fork Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, South Fork East Fork Salmon River, and West Pass Creek (see Management Area 3 Location Map).

There are many hot springs in this management area. The main clusters are along the Salmon River and in the Bowery-West Pass area. Livestock grazing is currently degrading the Bowery and West Pass hot springs.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-17 and in Custer County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor in Salmon within the airshed to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth Wilderness and the Craters of the Moon National Monument are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Custer County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter within the county was fugitive dust. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low in Custer County (about 1,500 acres). There were no point sources in the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from about 5,600 feet on the Salmon River to 11,815 feet atop Castle Peak. Management Area 3 lies in four major subsections: Basin Butte/Horton Peak; Boulder Mountains; East Fork Salmon River Mountains; and the White Cloud Peaks. These subsections feature an array of geologic parent material with a mixture of glaciated mountains, fluvial mountains, glacial outwash and depositional lands. Slope gradients range from near vertical to 45 percent in the glaciated and fluvial mountains, and from 0 to 35 percent in the glacial outwash and depositional lands. The surface geology is a mix of Idaho Batholith granitics and Challis volcanics. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and productivity is low to moderate. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being low (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized impacts—including soil instability, compaction, and reduced productivity, as well as accelerated sediment and stream channel modification—are occurring, primarily from livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, mining, and some irrigation use. These localized effects can be individually severe.

This management area comprises portions of six watersheds in the Upper Salmon River Subbasin. Streams in the Basin-Casino, Warm Spring Creek, Squaw-Slate, and Bayhorse-Sullivan Watersheds drain directly north into the Salmon River. Streams in the Big Lake-Boulder and Upper East Fork Salmon River Watersheds drain into the East Fork Salmon River, which flows north into the Salmon River. The major streams in the area are the Salmon River, the East Fork Salmon River, Warm Springs Creek, Slate Creek, Big Lake Creek, Big Boulder

Creek, Little Boulder Creek, and Germania Creek. Many alpine lakes occur in the area, including Big Boulder Lakes, Boulder Chain Lakes, Chamberlain Basin Lakes, and Sullivan Lake. The Joes-Little Casino subwatershed is considered part of a state-regulated municipal watershed.

Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have accelerated sediment impacts, increased water temperatures, and stream channel alteration from roads, developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mining. These localized effects can be individually severe. The Holman-Mill, Beaver-Peach, Muley-Elk, Harden-Rough, Joes-Little Casino, Lower Yankee Fork, and Prospect-Robinson Bar subwatersheds that were listed in 2002 as impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act due to sediment, temperature or habitat alteration concerns. There are currently no TMDL-assigned subwatersheds associated with this management area.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
4	7	12	1	18	5	2	22	0	7	0	0

Many of this area's streams support spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon and steelhead. Critical habitat has been designated for sockeye, chinook, and steelhead. The main Salmon River is a migration corridor for sockeye, chinook, and steelhead. The East Fork Salmon River also provides migration opportunities for chinook and steelhead. Bull trout, redband, and native cutthroat trout occur in most of the drainages but at population levels below historical. The Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, and Warm Springs Creek, and their tributaries also provide spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat for bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout. A strong local population of bull trout exists in the Upper Warm Springs Creek subwatershed. Many of the high alpine lakes have hatchery-stocked recreational fisheries, with species such as non-native cutthroat trout, eastern brook trout, golden trout, rainbow trout, and grayling. These lakes often require regular stocking to provide fishing opportunities, and most impacts to native aquatic species and habitats come from the introduced stocked species and increasing recreation use. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to past and present sedimentation and impacts from roads and highways, developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mining, and stream flow alteration from irrigation diversions. Physical in-stream modifications caused by highway, road, and facility construction and maintenance, and recreational play have altered habitat conditions and stream dynamics and stability. Native fish and amphibian populations are at risk from the presence of non-native fish species and the habitat impacts described above.

The Wickiup-Sheep, Big Boulder Creek, Upper East Fork Salmon, Germania Creek, Holman-Mill, Slate Creek, Beaver-Peach, Prospect-Robinson Bar, Swimm-Martin, Upper Warm Springs, Muley-Elk, Harden-Rough, and Joes-Little Casino subwatersheds have been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - An estimated 27 percent of the management area is non-forested, or covered by grassland, shrubland, meadows, rock, or water. Much of this percentage is comprised of the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Montane Shrub, and Alpine/Dry Meadows vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are High Elevation Subalpine Fir (32 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (20 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-Fir (10 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (10 percent). Aspen is a minor but important component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups. Whitebark pine is an important component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir group.

The Montane Shrub group is near properly functioning condition, although older age classes dominate structure due to fire exclusion. The Mountain Big Sagebrush group is functioning at risk due to livestock grazing impacts and the introduction of non-native species, particularly spotted knapweed. Alpine and Dry Meadows are functioning at risk in some areas because of historic grazing impacts, introduced species, and conifer encroachment.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion has allowed the subalpine fir to out-compete the whitebark pine component. Whitebark pine is a high priority for restoration due to the amount of disturbance that has taken place in recent years from wildland fire and mountain pine beetle. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir, Cool Dry Douglas-Fir, and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are functioning at risk where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir. However, many stands are dying out or being replaced by encroaching conifers because of fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in Douglas-fir and lodgepole stands due to increasing mortality from Douglas-fir beetle and mountain pine beetle outbreaks, and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to loss of vegetation and stream and floodplain alterations from roads, developed and dispersed recreation sites, and grazing. Dead and down wood levels are low in some areas due to fuelwood gathering. Sedge and willow species are being replaced by less appropriate grass species due to livestock grazing. Fire exclusion and irrigation diversions have had the cumulative effect of reducing wet meadows, willows, and the overall amount of riparian areas.

Botanical Resources - White Cloud milkvetch, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in this management area. Proposed Sensitive species in this area include Challis milkvetch, northern sagewort, Farr's willow, silvery/Jones' primrose, wedge-leaf saxifrage, pointed draba/rockcress draba, and Brewer's sedge. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have low to moderate potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species has been located on Railroad Ridge in high-elevation rocky, open slopes, with very sparse vegetation. Potential habitat also exists in high-elevation grassland meadows and forest openings.

Railroad Ridge is located in the northeastern part of the White Cloud Mountains. The area supports both unique and representative alpine fell-field communities of alpine areas in Idaho and some Great Basin mountain ranges, and dense turf-like communities similar to ones found

throughout western North America's temperate alpine regions. White Cloud milkvetch, a White Cloud endemic species, and the only known population of northern sagewort in Idaho are found on Railroad Ridge, as well as common moonwort and slender moonwort, a Candidate species for listing under the ESA.

Non-native Plants - Spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, yellow toadflax, and Dalmatian toadflax occur in the management area, particularly along main road and trail corridors. The main weed of concern is spotted knapweed, a highly invasive species that is currently found in small, scattered populations. Only about 4 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion and spread of noxious weeds and exotic plants.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a "yes" in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Holman-Mill	Yes	No	No	No	No
Muley-Elk	Yes	No	No	No	No
Joes-Little Casino	Yes	No	No	No	No

Wildlife Resources - Antelope, elk, mule deer, and Brewers sparrow are found in low-elevation shrublands. Area forests provide habitat for the listed Canada lynx, and a number of Region 4 Sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, common loon, great gray owl, boreal owl, three-toed woodpecker, and wolverine. Other species of management concern include pileated woodpecker, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat. Much of the area provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory land birds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, mountain lion, and wolves. Gray wolves were re-introduced near here in 1995 and 1996, and a pack has become established in the area. The area is in the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due primarily to human-caused disturbance, grazing impacts, and long-term fire exclusion, which has altered some habitats. Increasing recreation has increased disturbance to wildlife populations. Introduced spotted knapweed and other non-native species are affecting sagebrush communities and other habitats. Current livestock grazing in some areas is not allowing localized areas of historic grazing impacts to recover.

Recreation Resources - The Sawtooth National Recreation Area is an internationally recognized recreation destination with heavy recreational use, particularly during the summer season. In this management area, the White Cloud and Boulder Mountains provide outstanding primitive and semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The Salmon River corridor has eight developed campgrounds with 125 units, picnic areas, hot springs, and scenic and historic overlooks. Dispersed recreational activities include river floating, kayaking, fishing, hot spring soaking, and driving for pleasure. Other dispersed activities—such as backpacking, horse and llama packing,

hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, trail bike riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and camping—occur throughout the remainder of this area. This management area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 36 and 36A. Recreational special uses include several outfitter and guide operations and river-running permits.

Dispersed campsites, and user-developed ghost roads providing access to the sites, are negatively affecting the recreation experience. In some areas—such as the Upper East Fork and Salmon River corridors, and Frog and Walker Lakes in the White Cloud Peaks—the camping experience suffers from close proximity of camps, lack of sanitation facilities, and vandalism to trees. Campsites continue to grow in size and number, along with associated impacts. Motorized access to campsites affects user experience due to increased noise, impacts to vegetation, erosion, flow channeling, and soil compaction, and the overall loss of visual quality.

An extensive system of well-maintained trails provides a variety of motorized and non-motorized opportunities. Illegal off-trail use by motorized vehicles in some areas—such as Railroad Ridge, Big Casino Creek, and Washington Basin—has resulted in landscape scarring, impacts on other users, impacts to vegetation, flow channeling, and increased erosion. Livestock grazing impacts on recreation use have emerged as an issue in certain areas, including Bowery Creek, East Fork Salmon River, West Pass Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, Frog Lake, Little Redfish Lake, Germania Creek, Railroad Ridge, and Warm Springs Meadow.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include prehistoric, trapping, and mining. Hunting and fishing use in the tributaries of the Salmon River is known to have occurred by the Shoshone Tribe and their ancestors during seasonal migrations. Early trapping and mining sites in the Fourth of the July drainage and Washington Basin are represented by log cabins, mining mills, and associated structures of the Aztec and Confidence mines. The Sunbeam Dam and Bathhouse are interpretive sites representing early settlement.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 105,200 tentatively suited acres in this management area, there are no identified suited timberlands. Forest vegetation management actions may be undertaken to support the achievement of vegetative desired conditions and other resource objectives in areas allocated to MPCs 3.1 and 3.2. Any timber production that may result from forest vegetation management actions will not count toward the allowable sale quantity but will contribute toward the Forest's Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ). Little if any timber harvest activities currently take place. Past activities have also been low and centered around providing construction materials and fuelwood for mining sites.

Rangeland Resources - This area contains part or all of three cattle allotments and one sheep allotment. An estimated 16,400 acres are considered capable for livestock grazing. This represents an estimated 3 percent of the Forest's capable rangeland.

Mineral Resources - Historic mining activities have occurred, particularly in the Railroad Ridge, Big Boulder Creek, Washington Basin, and Germania Basin areas. Although little activity currently occurs, the potential for mineral development is considered moderate to high in these areas. Under Public Law 92-400, subject to valid existing rights, all federal lands located in the SNRA are withdrawn from all forms of mineral location, entry, and patent.

Fire Management (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - During the last 20 years, 58 fire starts have occurred within the management area, with just over a third of the starts being caused by lightning. Approximately 20,000 acres have burned within the management area since 2005. Mixed2 to lethal fires are a common component of the fire regimes in this area, particularly following bark beetle outbreaks. Sunbeam and Clayton are National Fire Plan communities. Due to private residential development adjacent to the Forest, there are many wildland-urban interface subwatersheds in this area including: Sullivan-Clayton, French-Spring, Beaver-Peach, Muley-Elk, Prospect-Robinson Bar, Slate Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Wickiup-Sheep, and Joes-Little Casino. One subwatershed, Joes-Little Casino, is considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 15 percent lethal and 85 percent mixed1 or 2. Only 1 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 33 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

Lands and Special Uses - Special uses include several utility and access permits, and miscellaneous uses.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth NRA General Management	Standard	0301	Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0302	Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. "Substantial Impairment" is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Objective	0303	Develop a management plan for the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness to maintain quality recreation experiences and reduce impacts to other resources.
	General Standard	0304	Management actions, including wildland fire and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0305	<p>Within the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness area, the following are prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Having greater than 20 persons in a group. b) Being in the area with a combined number of pack and saddle stock in excess of 25 animals. c) Shortcutting trail switchbacks on foot or with pack and saddle stock. d) Building, maintaining, attending, or using campfires within 200 yards of the following lakes: Cirque, Cove, Sapphire, Sheep, Slide, Tin Cup, Gunsight, Four Lakes Basin, Scree, Shallow, Castle, and Chamberlain 9849. e) Tethering pack and saddle stock within 100 feet of springs, lakes, or streams. f) Tying pack and saddle stock to live trees for periods longer than one hour.
	Recreation Standard	0306	Do not construct new trails within trail-less areas of the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness area, unless trails are determined to be necessary to prevent resource damage.
	Vegetation Standard	0307	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	0308	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty.
	Recreation Standard	0309	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	0310	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Standard	0311	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0312	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0313	Manage the eligible Wild and Scenic River corridors to their assigned classification standards, and preserve their outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status, until the rivers undergo a suitability study and the study finds them suitable for designation by Congress or releases them from further consideration as Wild and Scenic Rivers.
	Vegetation Standard	03147	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥ 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

¹ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Vegetation Guideline	0314	In Scenic or Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as the ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0315	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0316	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on the river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0317	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0318	Mechanical vegetative treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Vegetation Standard	03148	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥ 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Standard	0319	Wildland fire and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0320	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0321	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0322	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0323	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Standard	03149	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0324	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0325	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0326	Maintain the endemic bull trout population in the Germania Creek subwatershed above the falls on Germania Creek.
	Objective	0327	Reduce impacts to important bull trout habitat in the Swimm-Martin and Upper Warm Springs subwatersheds from livestock grazing.
	Objective	0328	Remove barriers created by road crossings within the Harden-Rough subwatershed.
	Objective	0329	Work cooperatively with the Idaho Transportation Department to reduce impacts to fish habitat and water quality in the Salmon River from State Highway 75. Joes-Little Casino, Harden-Rough, and Muley-Elk subwatersheds are the priorities.
	Objective	0330	Reduce adverse grazing effects to fish habitat and water quality from livestock grazing within the tributaries of the East Fork Salmon River, Slate Creek, French-Spring, and Sullivan-Clayton subwatersheds. The Upper East Fork Salmon and French-Spring subwatersheds are the priorities.
	Objective	0331	Maintain spawning and rearing areas during critical spawning and incubation periods. The Muley-Elk, Beaver-Peach, and Upper East Fork Salmon subwatersheds are the priorities.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0332	Restore watershed and floodplain function; improve mesic and hydric plant composition and water quality; and reduce accelerated sediment by modifying portions of roads, trails, and mine sites in the Germania Creek headwaters, West Pass Creek, Slate Creek, Rough Creek, and Big Boulder Creek drainages, and the Livingston Mine area.
	Objective	0333	Restore floodplain function and streamside habitats along the Salmon River corridor by reducing or modifying developed or dispersed recreation sites, and reducing highway alignment or maintenance conditions that are detrimentally affecting the floodplain.
	Objective	0334	Restore floodplain function by restoring riparian vegetation cover and composition and by reducing road alignment or maintenance conflicts in the East Fork Salmon River drainage.
	Objective	0335	Restore and manage floodplains and alluvial fans within the management area in recognition and anticipation of substantial flash floods and debris flows. Remove or modify facilities that alter or prevent the natural spread and dissipation of such floods, with specific emphasis in the Slate, Big Boulder, and the upper East Fork Salmon River drainages.
	Objective	0336	Maintain the main stem Salmon River as a migration corridor for sockeye salmon, chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout.
	Objective	0337	Restore fish passage for chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout by providing sufficient instream flows or modifying irrigation structures in East Fork Salmon River, and West Pass, Bowery, Slate, and Big Casino Creeks.
	Objective	0338	Manage dispersed campsites along the primary recreation corridors of the Salmon and East Fork Salmon Rivers, and backcountry lakes, to prevent them from expanding or deteriorating beyond a point where impacts to riparian and aquatic resources cannot be effectively addressed.
	Objective	0339	Provide for the genetic integrity of wild native steelhead summer chinook salmon, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout by maintaining and restoring connectivity between local populations.
	Objective	0340	Work cooperatively with Idaho Department of Fish and Game in their stream and lake fish stocking programs as a tool to achieve soil, water, riparian, and aquatic goals as they relate to recreational fishing. Focus on lakeshore and aquatic goals of high-elevation lakes, and TES fish spawning security, and habitat goals along the Salmon River recreation corridor.
	Objective	0341	Restore fish passage in Rough and Lower Harden Creeks, and in future identified situations, where road culverts or road or trail crossings create a barrier to fish migration.
	Objective	0342	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat within Upper Canyon, Lower Canyon, and East Fork Salmon River to help strengthen the bull trout populations.
	Objective	0343	Improve stream channel width/depth ratios, bank stability and water tables in riparian areas that are currently not functioning appropriately. Drainages of emphasis are in the East Fork Salmon River, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, West Pass Creek, Big Lake Creek, Sullivan Creek and French Creek.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Vegetation	Objective	0344	Maintain or restore whitebark pine to desired conditions in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group as described in Appendix A. Prioritize restoration in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	0345	Enhance public awareness of natural processes, including fire regimes and insects and disease, through interpretive and education programs.
	Objective	0346	Restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir potential vegetation groups to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0347	Maintain and restore cottonwood regeneration and age class diversity in East Fork Salmon River, French Creek, Sullivan Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Germania Creek, and West Pass Creek.
	Objective	0348	Restore the Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sage vegetation groups in the lower elevations of the East Fork Salmon River, Sullivan Creek, French Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, and Big Lake Creek drainages, where these groups have been altered by the exclusion of fire and livestock use.
	Objective	0349	Restore willow composition, structure, and density, and hydric forbs and grasses in riparian areas in East Fork Salmon River, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, West Pass Creek, Big Lake Creek, Sullivan Creek, and French Creek drainages by reducing impacts from livestock grazing.
	Objective	0350	Maintain or restore aspen stands. Give priority to stands in wildlife wintering areas.
	Objective	03150	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Guideline	0351	Consider the impacts to whitebark pine from suppression of high-elevation fires when developing Fire Management Plans and strategies. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Botanical Resources	Objective	0352	Propose establishing Railroad Ridge as a Botanical Special Interest Area or Research Natural Area.
	Objective	0353	Develop and implement a conservation strategy for silvery/Jones primrose and slender moonwort.
	Objective	0354	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including slender moonwort, White Cloud milkvetch, Challis milkvetch, northern sagewort, Farr's willow, silvery/Jones' primrose, wedge-leaf saxifrage, pointed draba/rockcress draba, guardian buckwheat, Stanley whitlow-grass, Lemhi milkvetch, least moonwort, and Brewer's sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0355	Control or eradicate spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, yellow and Dalmatian toadflax to the extent possible within TEPCS occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	0356	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Non-native Plants	Objective	0357	Contain existing populations of Dalmatian toadflax within the Livingston Mine area by reducing plant density and shrinking available seed source. Prevent and aggressively eradicate new and small outbreaks of spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, yellow toadflax, and Dalmatian toadflax.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0358	Maintain or restore ungulate winter range within the East Fork Salmon River Watershed.
	Objective	0359	Provide high-quality mountain goat forage by reducing summer and fall forage competition between domestic livestock where allotments overlap mountain goat habitat.
	Objective	0360	Reduce human disturbance within big-game winter range adjacent to the East Fork Salmon River.
	Objective	0361	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the Salmon River corridor.
	Objective	03151	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed. Prioritize treatments in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years). (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Recreation Resources	Objective	0362	Reduce impacts to vegetation associated with off-road vehicle use on Railroad Ridge and in the French Creek drainage.
	Objective	0363	Reduce impacts to soil, water, riparian, and aquatic resources associated with off- road vehicle use along the East Fork Salmon River, West Pass Creek, Big Casino Creek, and Slate Creek.
	Objective	0364	Monitor sites where recreation is concentrated, and modify or discontinue use if resources progressively deteriorate.
	Objective	0365	Rehabilitate or physically barrier roads or routes that are closed to vehicle or ORV use. Barriers are to be rustic in design and appearance.
	Objective	0366	Expand the Visitor Information Services (VIS) program and facilities to better meet user needs and desires.
	Objective	0367	Maintain the opportunity for uncrowded, scenic, white-water float-boating.
	Objective	0368	Manage vegetation to reduce impacts in developed and dispersed recreation sites where insect-killed or dying trees are threatening visitor safety and degrading visual quality, with particular attention to the Salmon River Canyon.
	Objective	0369	Manage recreation use at backcountry lakes and travel corridors to address impacts to soil, water, vegetation, riparian, and aquatic resources.
	Objective	0370	Manage recreation use in key wildlife, fish, and rare plant habitats, including TEPCS and MIS species habitat to avoid or minimize recreation use impacts to these habitats. Key habitats include, but are not limited to, mountain goat habitat, wolverine denning habitat, big game winter range, White Cloud milkvetch habitat, and fish spawning habitat.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																				
Recreation Resources	Objective	0371	Manage dispersed campsites and access routes that develop or are at risk of developing the following conditions: unacceptable vegetation loss, soil erosion, or soil compaction, public waste and litter, and crowding that affects other users’ experience.																				
	Objective	0372	Update or amend the SNRA Design Theme for recreation signs and facilities to make it compatible with current and future technology and needs.																				
	Objective	0373	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:																				
			<table><tr><th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th><th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th></tr><tr><th>Summer</th><th>Winter</th></tr><tr><td>Primitive</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>63%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>18%</td><td>84%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>9%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>10%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Primitive	0%	0%	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	63%	11%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	18%	84%	Roaded Natural	9%	5%	Roaded Modified	10%	0%
			ROS Class		Percent of Mgt. Area																		
				Summer	Winter																		
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			Roaded Natural	9%	5%																		
	Roaded Modified	10%	0%																				
	The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning																						
	Objective	0374	Provide winter habitat security for mountain goats and reproductive denning habitat security for wolverines in the Boulder and White Cloud Mountains by minimizing disturbance from winter recreation activities. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)																				
	Standard	0375	Restrict or modify winter recreation activities where conflicts exist with mountain goats and/or wolverine.																				
	Standard	0376	Restrict motorized use, except over-snow vehicles, to designated roads and trails as per Forest Travel Plan and amendments. Authorization for exception is made on a case-by-case basis.																				
Standard	0377	Competitive events, including those historically permitted, will be limited to those that are consistent with the management objectives of the area, and are in the public interest.																					
Standard	0378	Recreation use will not be allowed to significantly impact other SNRA values.																					
Standard	0379	No competitive ORV or mechanized activities will be permitted.																					
Standard	0380	The landing of aircraft is allowed only at designated airstrips, with the exception of emergency and rescue activities.																					
Standard	0381	Management activities on National Forest System lands should meet desired recreation settings. Impairment of the recreation values may occur when an action creates a change in the desired recreation setting by one ROS class of any area on the SNRA and occurs over a time period of greater than six months cumulatively. Substantial impairment of the recreation values may occur when an action creates a long term or permanent change in the desired recreation setting by one or more ROS class and that effects 2 percent or more of the acreage in that individual ROS zone. Substantial impairment may also occur when cumulatively an ROS classification across the entire SNRA is altered by more than 1 percent as a result of smaller changes within individual ROS zone designations.																					
Guideline	0382	Follow the direction for managing recreation resources in the Salmon River Corridor FEIS and ROD (1996).																					
Guideline	0383	Evaluate existing roads and trails for mechanized use opportunities.																					

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Scenic Environment	Objective	0384	Manage federal and private lands to retain a pastoral or natural-appearing landscape consistent with the scenic values for which the SNRA was established.
	Objective	0385	Cooperate with the Salmon River Electric Co-op and Idaho Power Company in re-locating those sections of power lines that impair scenic values.
	Objective	0386	Coordinate with the State Department of Transportation to implement the Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan.
	Standard	0387	All new utilities will be placed underground, if technically feasible, to preserve the high scenic values of the area.
	Standard	0388	Existing overhead power lines will use non-specular hardware and conductors.
	Guideline	0389	Use the SNRA Private Land Regulations (36 CFR 292.14-16) in conjunction with current visual management direction to provide the basis for visual management on private lands.
	Guideline	0390	Development or uses on private lands should meet inventoried VQOs wherever feasible. Where the inventoried VQO of retention or partial retention cannot be met, a reduction of one VQO constitutes impairment. Any activity that produces discordant elements in excess of the next lower VQO may constitute substantial impairment. This will be determined through a comparative evaluation of the dominant elements of form, line, texture, color and variable factors, such as distance and scale of the activity on the landscape. A reduction of two VQOs constitutes substantial impairment, and the proposal would not be in conformance with the Private Land Regulations. Specific uses or developments may deviate from objectives if no other alternative to the proposal exists, including but not limited to relocating the building site, revising architectural elements, or providing visual screening.
Cultural Resources	Guideline	0391	On National Forest System lands, development or uses should meet inventoried VQOs wherever feasible. Where the inventoried VQO of Preservation, Retention, or Partial Retention cannot be met, a reduction on one VQO constitutes "impairment". Any activity that produces discordant elements in excess of the next lower VQO may constitute substantial impairment. This will be determined through a comparative evaluation of the dominant elements of form, line, texture, color and variable factors, such as distance and scale of the activity on the landscape. A reduction of two VQOs constitutes "substantial impairment". Specific projects or uses may deviate from the objectives if recreation or other SNRA values are enhanced. Mining operations may deviate if mineral objectives cannot otherwise be met. Use landscape architect guidance for all projects where deviation might occur.
	Objective	0392	Preserve historic interpretive sites along the Salmon River Corridor to maintain visitor education opportunities and recreation experiences.
	Objective	0393	Coordinate with tribal communities and others to provide public interpretation of American Indian sites.
	Objective	0394	Document historic mining complexes and interpret them for public education and enjoyment.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Cultural Resources	Objective	0395	Rehabilitate or maintain historic administrative properties, such as Lookout Mountain Fire Lookout, for public use.
	Objective	0396	Stabilize and interpret the Thompson Creek barn to preserve this historic property and provide visitor education opportunities.
Timberland Resources	Objective	0397	Provide for commercial timber harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard.
	Objective	0398	Use tree removal to maintain vegetative and ecosystem diversity, maintain or enhance SNRA values, maintain healthy forest stands, and provide forest products for personal and commercial uses.
	Objective	0399	Use release, weeding, and precommercial thinning to maintain healthy stands and enhance SNRA values.
	Objective	03100	Favor the use of natural regeneration in harvest units over tree planting, except where species diversity can be enhanced by planting.
	Objective	03101	Provide post and pole material for personal use and scenic easement fencing projects that would further the goals of the SNRA and Public Law 92-400.
	Objective	03102	Treat logging and personal use and commercial fuelwood slash in view of main roads to be unnoticeable.
	Standard	03103	Silvicultural needs will not override visual, recreational, or fish and wildlife resource needs.
	Standard	03104	Landscape architect review is required on all sawlog sales, clearcut areas exceeding 3 acres, and harvest units in foreground view areas.
	Standard	03105	Long-term and large timber sales will only be permitted if the overall objective is to improve ecosystem diversity and SNRA values.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	03106	Maintain or restore soil, water, aquatic, and recreation resources in the Bowery, Big Lake, Sullivan, French Creek, Little Boulder, Big Boulder, Big Lake Creeks, and Upper East Fork drainages through improved management and adjustments to livestock grazing capacities as necessary.
	Objective	03107	Maintain soil and vegetation conditions that are functioning properly and restore those that are degraded in the alpine and subalpine communities of the Germania Creek drainage, particularly where sheep trail routes and bedding areas have occurred or are occurring.
	Objective	03108	Maintain habitat for White Cloud milkvetch by modifying livestock management in high-elevation areas over 9000 feet and portions of Railroad Ridge where land capability group 7 and cushion plant communities exist.
	Standard	03109	Forage utilization for riparian areas will not exceed 30 percent use of most palatable forage species, or must retain a minimum 6-inch stubble height of hydric greenline species.
	Standard	03110	Livestock fences must provide for big-game passage.
Mineral Resources	Objective	03111	Manage mineral resources in a manner that does not detract from the values for which the SNRA was established.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Mineral Resources	Objective	03112	Make available borrow sources for gravel, rock, and decomposed granite to the Idaho Transportation Department and local communities, including individuals and governmental agencies, for uses on the SNRA under the following conditions: a) Removal is not detrimental to the values for which the SNRA was established. b) The material is surplus to Forest Service internal needs, and c) Use complies with the management plan for mineral material use at the specific site.
	Objective	03113	Reclaim mineral operations and borrow sources so that the affected landscape will meet visual management objectives and other resource objectives identified in the required project reclamation plan.
	Standard	03114	Valid mining operations and construction of related access and transportation facilities will be allowed only when such operations can be accomplished in harmony with the SNRA natural, scenic, historic, watershed, fish, and wildlife values.
	Standard	03115	Mining operation, borrow source, and associated roads will be reclaimed per the approved operating plan as work is completed. Reclamation will meet visual requirements.
Fire Management	Objective	03116	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	03117	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	03118	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
	Guideline	03119	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wild land fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Lands and Special Uses	Lands		
	Goal	03120	Control the use, subdivision, and development of private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of SNRA values.
	Objective	03121	Preserve and protect the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values, and provide for the enhancement of recreation values within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area through the acquisition and administration of conservation easements.
	Objective	03122	Negotiate and acquire, by priority area, conservation easements on property that could be used in a way that does not conform to the regulatory standards described in the Private Land Regulations, 36 CFR part 292, subpart C. Priority areas in this management area are ownerships in Salmon River Canyon east of Lower Stanley, and private land in the White Cloud Mountains.
	Objective	03123	Selectively acquire conservation easements or rights of way, as needed, within this area to provide public access. As stipulated in PL 92-400, the overall amount of easements or acquisitions for access to and utilization of public property will not exceed 5 percent of the total private property acreage within the SNRA when the law was enacted.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	03124	Acquire fee simple title, where necessary, to private lands that are being used or are in non-conformance with the Private Land Regulations. Acquire by priority areas previously described.
	Objective	03125	Acquire additional public and administrative access where private lands could potentially prohibit future access to public lands.
	Standard	03126	Lands identified for disposal within SNRA boundaries will be used only to acquire real property interest in the SNRA.
	Guideline	03127	Use landowner cooperation, easements, withdrawals, rights of way, purchases, or administrative action to restore or maintain natural and productive aquatic habitat conditions.
	Guideline	03128	Use the land exchange process where practical to acquire needed interest (conservation easement and fee title) in private property to protect SNRA values and resolve conflicting land uses.
	Guideline	03129	Lands identified for disposal within SNRA boundaries should be deeded with the necessary restrictions to protect SNRA values.
	Guideline	03130	Work with other Forests and agencies to determine what other lands within the State of Idaho may be available for exchange.
	Guideline	03131	Use non-profit organizations to facilitate purchase and exchange packages that are advantageous to the SNRA.
	Guideline	03132	Actively participate with fee title owners of easement-encumbered properties to ensure that the management, use, and development of those properties is in conformance with the terms of the easement deed and consistent with SNRA objectives. This includes the following: a) Physically inspect each easement area as needed to determine conformance with easement terms. b) Encourage landowners to maintain and perpetuate a late 19 th or early 20 th century character of their ranches or homesteads. c) Encourage preservation of historically significant structures on private land. The Forest Cultural Resources Specialist can provide guidance on a case-by-case basis.
	Guideline	03133	The SNRA Certification Committee will review all proposals by private landowners of easement-encumbered property that could affect the use and scenic character of the property. The committee will recommend approval or disapproval of proposal to the Area Ranger, 36 CFR 292.15(d).
	Guideline	03134	Encourage use of the certification process by private landowners of non-easement-encumbered properties to ensure that use, subdivision, and development plans conform to applicable standards of the Private Land Regulations.
	Special Uses		
	Objective	03135	Provide for continued use of existing special use authorizations as long as such uses are in the public interest. Process new special use requests in accordance with the SNRA policy and the Special Use Proposal and Application Screening Process as referenced in CFR 251.54.
	Standard	03136	Authorization for use of closed roads or ORV travel by miners and permittees must be included in their operation plan, special use report, or by other suitable means.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Facilities and Roads	Objective	03137	Coordinate with Idaho Transportation Department to locate new material sources that are compatible with SNRA values.
	Objective	03138	Designate sites for disposal of highway slough material.
	Objective	03139	Construct all new facilities to comply with the SNRA Design Theme.
	Objective	03140	Cooperate with the State of Idaho Highway Department to develop and maintain signing along State Highway 75 that is compatible with SNRA values and the SNRA Design Theme.
	Objective	03141	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Holman-Mill, Muley-Elk, and Joes-Little Casino subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
	Guideline	03142	Work with highway departments to ensure that roads are compatible with the rustic character of the area.
Tribal Governments	Guideline	03143	Coordinate with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on aquatic habitat restoration.
Special Features	Objective	03144	Initiate restoration of Bowery and West Pass hot spring by installing a livestock barrier fence.
Pastoral	Objective	03145	Maintain a land use pattern that is dominated by open space, primarily irrigated and/or dry land pastures and fields, within the agricultural envelope.
	Standard	03146	Development on National Forest system lands within the pastoral envelope shall have pastoral, agricultural or ranching features as the dominant elements. Non-pastoral developments shall not dominate the landscape in these areas. (Pastoral envelope map is in Appendix I)

Castle Peak from Upper Chamberlain Basin

